Wisconsin Historical Society
Determination of Eligibility Form

WisDOT Project ID #:   1060-27-00

WHS #:   13- 0065 /MI

Property Name(s):   Calvary Cemetery

Address/Location: 5503 West Bluemound Road

City & County: Milwaukee, Milwaukee County   **Zip Code:**   53208

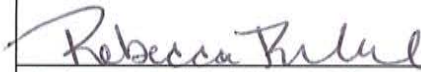**Township:**   7N   **Range:**   21E   **Section:**   26

Date of Construction: 1857, 1880, 1897, 1899

WisDOT Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this request for Determination of Eligibility:

  x Meets the National Register of Historic Places criteria.
____Does not meet the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

Rebecca Burkel   10/1/2013

Rebecca Burkel, WisDOT Historic Preservation Officer   **Date**

State Historic Preservation Office

In my opinion, the property:

____Meets the National Register of Historic Places criteria.
____Does not meet the National Register of Historic Places criteria.

Jim Draeger, State Historic Preservation Officer   **Date**

Comments (FOR AGENCY USE ONLY):

Division of Historic Preservation
Wisconsin Historical Society
816 State Street
Madison, WI 53706

Classification:

Ownership	Type of Property:		# of Contributing	# of Non-Contributing
X private	building(s)	-->	3	2
____ public	X site	-->	1	
If public, specify:	structure	-->	8	
	object	-->		
	district	Total:	12	2

Function/Use:

Historic Function(s):   FUNERARY: Cemetery

Current Function(s):   FUNERARY: Cemetery

Architectural Style(s):   LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic; Romanesque

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival

Criteria:

____	A (history)	**Areas of Significance:**	Various
X	B (important persons)	**Period of Significance:**	1857 - c.1922
X	C (architecture/eng.)	**Significant Dates:**	1857, 1880, 1897, 1899
____	D (archaeology)	**Significant Persons:**	Multiple
		Cultural Affiliation:	N/A
		Architect/Builder:	Erhard Brielmaier, Lohr & Co., Herman Beumming

Criteria Considerations:

X	A (owned by religious institution)	____	E (reconstruction)
____	B (moved)	____	F (commemorative)
____	C (birthplace/grave)	____	G (<50 years old)
X	D (cemetery)		

ATTACHMENT CHECKLIST

☒ Historic boundary map
☒ Labeled, professionally printed color photographs
☒ USGS map with UTM coordinates

Property Info:

Acreage of Property: 75 acres

UTM Reference: Zone 16, 419990m east, 4765332m north

Verbal Boundary Description:

The historic boundary for Calvary Cemetery (Calvary) is rectangular in shape with a long center axis that is perpendicular to West Bluemound Road. The historic boundary is shown as the dotted line on the enclosed historic boundary map. Beginning at a point that corresponds to the northeast corner of the legal parcel, the boundary extends south along the east property line for approximately 1,865 feet. The boundary then turns and proceeds west along the south property line for approximately 1,492 feet. The boundary then turns north and runs parallel to North Hawley Road along the west property line for approximately 1,865 feet. The boundary then turns east and runs parallel to Bluemound Road along the north property line for approximately 1,375 feet to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification:

The historic boundary for Calvary was delineated to encompass the entire cemetery site, which includes three contributing buildings and eight contributing graves, vaults, and mausoleums. The boundary follows the existing chain-link fencing that encloses the property and marks the current legal parcel.

Methodology:

Calvary was identified in September 2013 during an Interstate 94 (I-94) corridor study for the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT). As the oldest known Catholic cemetery in the city of Milwaukee with an intact gatehouse and chapel, a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) was recommended by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to assess its National Register of Historic Places (National Register) eligibility.

Mead & Hunt, Inc. (Mead & Hunt) contacted the current property owner, the Archdiocese of Milwaukee, to discuss the history of the property and arrange a site visit, which was conducted on September 24, 2013. Current and historic maps were consulted to aid in determining the historic boundary. Additional materials at the Wisconsin Historical Society, the Milwaukee Public Library, and the Milwaukee Preservation Commission were used to develop the historic context and evaluate the property.

Narrative Description:

Calvary is located north of I-94 on the west side of the city of Milwaukee. The 75-acre site was consecrated in 1857, and is the oldest extant Catholic cemetery in the city. The property features hilly terrain and winding drives amid more than 80,000 interments. The surrounding area is primarily residential, with some commercial development concentrated on West Bluemound Road. Beth Hamedrosh Hagodel Cemetery is located immediately to the south, between Calvary and I-94.

The roads throughout the cemetery follow the natural topography of the land. It is unknown if the cemetery's landscape was architect-designed, but it does evoke some romantic design qualities common to nineteenth-century rural cemeteries, such as Forest Home Cemetery in Milwaukee (established 1850

and listed in the National Register).[1] Roads are both curving and straight, creating a grid-like pattern of irregularly-shaped sections of grave sites.

The defining feature of the Calvary's landscape is a large hill on the east side of the park. Known as "Jesuit Hill" or "Chapel Hill," it is one of the highest points in the city of Milwaukee and an attractive final resting place for a number of local Catholic clergy. Initially, a large wooden cross topped the hill, but that was replaced in 1899 by the current chapel. Both the gatehouse and the chapel are contributing buildings discussed in more detail below.

As noted, approximately 80,000 people have been buried at Calvary. Most of the grave sites have typical granite or limestone headstones, but there are also numerous vaults, crypts, mausoleums, and monuments. All are laid out in regular lines that follow the natural contours of the land. Old and newer grave sites are not segregated, but mixed, creating a cohesive landscape across the cemetery. Calvary is the burial site of a number of influential people in Milwaukee's history, including Solomon Juneau, a founder of Milwaukee; beer barons Frederick Miller and Philipp Jung; and meat packing magnet Patrick Cudahy. In addition, victims from two of Milwaukee's greatest disasters—the wreck of the Lady Elgin and the Newhall Hotel Fire—are buried and memorialized in the cemetery. Also, due to Calvary's proximity to the National Soldier's Home for Disabled Veterans, a small portion of the back of the cemetery was donated by the Archdiocese for the burial of Catholic war veterans.[2] All are topped by a simple, square limestone grave marker.

The property contains three contributing buildings, eight contributing structures, and two noncontributing buildings. A description of each is provided below.

Calvary Gatehouse, 1897, Contributing
The main entrance to the cemetery on West Bluemound Road is marked by a large, multi-story, Victorian Gothic-style gatehouse. Built in 1897 by Milwaukee architect Erhard Brielmaier, the gatehouse has two distinct parts, the arched gateway for vehicles and pedestrians and the residence with a three-story, castellated tower bell tower. Both are of wood construction, on a raised stone foundation, and are covered by an asymmetrical hip roof. According to historic photos, the building originally had a tile roof with wood and castellated finials at the corners, but they have since been removed. The roof is now sheathed with asphalt shingles. The roofline is adorned with wood dentils. The archway, located on the east side of building, has both the large arch for vehicles to drive under and a covered walkway for pedestrians. At the center of the archway is a wood, crenellated decorative feature, which has a large cross at its pinnacle. To the west of the arch is a large, three-story bell tower. At its base is an entrance on the front (north) side. While originally an open, one-story porch, it was enclosed during the historical period and the window from the interior wall has been moved to the exterior wall.

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[1] Patricia J. Finney, "Landscape Architecture and the 'Rural' Cemetery Movement," Center for Research Library, Global Resources Network, http://www.crl.edu/focus/article/8246 (accessed 26 September 2013).

[2] Randal S. Chasco, "Self-Guided Tour of Historic Calvary Cemetery" (Milwaukee: Archdiocese of Milwaukee, 2004).

The house itself is two stories. An additional bay with the same size and decorative features was added to the building sometime during the historical period.[3] A three-season porch was added to the east side of the building sometime in the early 1900s. A large Palladian window is centered on its second floor. The majority of windows on the facade are original two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash windows. A new, plate glass window has been added in the center of the first floor.

The interior of the gatehouse was originally used for the office of the cemetery and for the residence for the cemetery caretaker and their family. According to newspapers from 1897, "the residence consists of two stories and a basement. The basement is planned for store rooms and a laundry. On the first floor-floor are offices, waiting rooms, and two private parlors. The second floor will contain three bedrooms."[4] After it was expanded, an additional room was added to the second floor. Currently, only the enclosed porch and the recently updated kitchen are used by the workmen of the cemetery. The first and second floor remain intact, though some carpet has been added. Almost all the original hardware, floors, and moldings are in place.

Calvary Chapel, 1899, Contributing
The Romanesque-style chapel, completed in 1899, replaced the large wooden cross that originally sat at the top of Chapel Hill. Designed by Erhard Brielmaier & Sons, the completion of the interior of the chapel went slowly, so the chapel was not opened and consecrated until 1902.[5] The chapel has a cruciform plans, rests on a square base of raised limestone, and is constructed of Cream City brick. Three smaller domes on the east, north, and south support a large, eight-sided dome at the center of the building. The main (west) entrance is covered by a large arched brick pediment supported by two limestone columns. The original door has been replaced by wood and a vinyl replacement to prevent vandalism. A large, rose window is centered above the door. At the rear (north) of the building there was a large door for bringing in caskets, but it has since been enclosed by concrete block. The original glass from the windows and doors have been removed or broken due to the abandonment of the chapel sometime in the 1950s and vandalism. Side windows have been blocked by wood. It is reported that the original windows were clear, and not stained glass.[6]

The original interior was reported to be quite plain with no other decorations on the walls. There are two side alters, and a raised alter at the center. All three areas have the original carved wood alters intact. The raised alter also retains its original, wrought iron gate with a flower motif. Below, 27 vaults were built for the burial of Catholic clergy, but only one was ever used, for Father Aegidius Tarasiewicz.[7]

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[3] It is possible, given the seamlessness in craftsmanship, that Brielmaier himself designed the additional bay on the gatehouse. Brielmaier had a lifelong working relationship with the Archdiocese of Milwaukee and is buried at Calvary.

[4] "New Entrance of Calvary Cemetery," *The Milwaukee Sentinel*, 28 February 1897.

[5] H. Russell Zimmerman, "Noticed by Many, Known by Few," *The Milwaukee Journal*, 30 April 1972.

[6] Tom Richter, Interview by Mead & Hunt, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., 22 September 2013.

[7] Friends of Calvary Cemetery, "A History of Calvary Cemetery and Chapel," available in Calvary Cemetery Files, Milwaukee Preservation Commission.

Service Building, c.1900, Contributing

The service building was built around 1900 and possibly housed the first well on the property.[8] The building rests on a limestone foundation and is constructed in Cream City brick. It is topped with a hip roof with rounded corners. It has four dormers, a hipped dormer on the east and west sides, and an eyebrow dormer on the north and south. A corbeled, Cream City brick fireplace rises out of the center of the building. Pairs of decorative brackets are spaced evenly beneath the roofline. On the south side, there is a modern garage door and a raised entrance. An additional entrance is located on the west side. Windows are placed evenly on each side of the structure, each being two-over-two, double hung sash windows. Some of the lower portions of the windows have been boarded up. The building is currently used as a service and maintenance building.

Holding Vault, c.1890, Contributing

At the western base of Chapel Hill is a stone vault built into the hill. Originally used to hold bodies through the winter months, it appears to have been constructed in the late 1800s. In 1902 it appears to have been reconstructed with rough cut stone and Gothic flourishes were added. It remained a holding vault until 2001, when it was converted into a new crypt.[9]

Johnston Family Vault, 1865, Contributing

Built into another hill at center of the cemetery, the Johnston Family Vault appears to be the first of its kind in the cemetery. It features a flattened stone arch support by square columns. It is flanked by two stepped retaining walls. The entrance is a central arch supported by two square pilasters. On either side of the door are two arched niches. The tomb was built for Alexander H. Johnston, who started the A.H. Johnston Confectionery & Biscuit Company, which would become the Robert A. Johnston Company.[10]

Deuster Family Vault, 1875, Contributing

The Deuster Family Vault is built into the northern side of Chapel Hill. Built of rough cut stone, it is a simple design with two stone retaining walls. The entrance is an archway with a carved leaf as the keystone. Peter Deuster was the owner of the older German language newspaper in the state, *The Daily Milwaukee Seebote*, and served in the Wisconsin State Assembly, Senate, and U.S. House of Representatives.[11]

Waldeck Family Mausoleum, 1903, Contributing

The Waldeck Family Mausoleum is a large, stone temple structure. The main (south) facade features a temple front that is support by two, stone ionic columns. The center door and the two arched windows are protected by iron fencing. The mausoleum was erected by Lohr & Company by Jacob Waldeck and his wife.[12]

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[8] Chasco, "Self-Guided Tour of Historic Calvary Cemetery."

[9] Chasco, "Self-Guided Tour of Historic Calvary Cemetery."

[10] Chasco, "Self-Guided Tour of Historic Calvary Cemetery."

[11] Chasco, "Self-Guided Tour of Historic Calvary Cemetery."

[12] Chasco, "Self-Guided Tour of Historic Calvary Cemetery."

Cudahy Family Grave, c.1919, Contributing

The Cudahy Family Grave is a raised temple structure supported by Tuscan columns. At the center is a statue of a classically dressed woman holding a ceremonial wreath and looking off to the side. A large arched scallop with across is located at the center of the top if the temple line. Patrick Cudahy started in the meat packaging business, which expanded into land development and banking. The city of Cudahy is named for him. His daughter is believed to have been the model for the statue.[13]

Black Family Mausoleum, c.1899, Contributing

The Black Family Mausoleum appears to be designed after a small, Gothic church. Built of cute stone, it features a steeply pitched gable roof, buttresses, and projecting portico that is supported by two columns. A wrought iron gate guards the entrance. John Black was involved in liquor and wine distribution and the Milwaukee banking business. He was elected mayor of Milwaukee in 1878 and re-elected in 1879.[14]

McMahon Family Mausoleum, 1909, Contributing

The McMahon Family Mausoleum is a large pyramid made of concrete. The square main entrance is on the south side, and has a simple Celtic cross above the entrance. The tomb was designed by Herman Buemming for pharmacist Lawrence McMahon and his wife Jennie, and was planned to "last forever." The finest materials were used to create the pyramid, including quartz aggregate in the concrete, bronze doors, and an interior lines with Italian marble.[15]

John P. Miley Mausoleum, c.1922, Contributing

The John P. Miley Mausoleum appears to be designed after a church. It is built of rough-cut stone, and is covered by a front gable roof. A large stone cross is located at the center of the gable. The main entrance is a large stone arch and the door to the tomb has a designed wrought iron gate. John Miley was prominent in Milwaukee business and was the co-founder of the G.M. Batter Department Store.[16]

Garage, 2002, and Shed, c.1970, Both Noncontributing

Also on the property, located close to the gatehouse, are two noncontributing buildings. The first, located west of the house, is a two-car garage with a raised stone foundation and clad in vinyl siding. This was built in 2002. To the west of the garage is a second, small brick shed with a flat roof and two windows made of 12 glass blocks. This was erected c.1970.

Calvary Cemetery retains a high degree of integrity. While burials are still taking place, the cemetery has retained its size and historic landscaping. Roads, which were originally dirt, have been paved, but they have maintained their original curvilinear layout. No large scale buildings or mausoleums have been added since the 1920s. The only alterations to the layout since the 1950s is the addition of the noncontributing shed and garage. Both were added towards the north edge of the cemetery and do not diminish the integrity of the landscape.

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[13] Chasco, "Self-Guided Tour of Historic Calvary Cemetery."

[14] Chasco, "Self-Guided Tour of Historic Calvary Cemetery."

[15] Chasco, "Self-Guided Tour of Historic Calvary Cemetery."

[16] Chasco, "Self-Guided Tour of Historic Calvary Cemetery."

Narrative Statement of Significance:

CRM Context Chapters: ARCHITECTURE

RELIGION

Calvary Cemetery is recommended eligible under *Criterion B: Significant Person* and *Criterion C: Architecture,* applying *Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties* and *Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries,* as the collective burial place of numerous persons who made outstanding contributions to the history of Milwaukee and for embodying "high style" qualities of Late Victorian and Classical Revival architecture. The period of significance is 1857 to c.1922, encompassing the establishment and expansion of the cemetery, the dates of construction for the contributing resources, and approximate dates of interment for significant persons. Since the cemetery derives its primary significance from graves of significant persons (*Criterion B*) and from architectural distinction (*Criterion C*), the property satisfies *Criteria Consideration A: Religious Property* and *Criteria Consideration D: Cemetery*. Research did not indicate that the cemetery is distinctly associated with significant events or trends, and the property is therefore not recommended eligible under *Criterion A: History.*

Historical Context

In *Memoirs of Milwaukee County* (1909), Col. J. A. Watrous provides the following account of the first Roman Catholic cemeteries in the city of Milwaukee:

> In the early history of Milwaukee there was a plat of ground in the first ward, near the lake, which was fenced in and used as a burial place for citizens, regardless of their religious views. It later became a Catholic cemetery, and in 1844 Bishop Henni purchased what was known as the "Old Cemetery," situated on Grand Avenue…The "Old Cemetery" consisted of ten acres and contained the dust of several pioneer clergymen. This ground becoming too small, and also being within city limits, what is now known as Calvary cemetery was purchased by the Right Reverend John Henni, Bishop of Milwaukee and consecrated by him on Nov. 2, 1857. This cemetery is located in the town of Wauwatosa and is nicely improved.[17]

As Watrous indicates, Calvary was formally established in 1857, about two decades after the founding of Milwaukee's first Catholic cemetery. The earlier cemeteries are long-abandoned, however, making Calvary the oldest extant Roman Catholic cemetery in the city.

The initial tract of land that Bishop Henni purchased for Calvary was 55 acres in size and located at the intersection of 55th Street and Bluemound Road in the town of Wauwatosa (an area annexed to the City of Milwaukee in the 1920s). All persons buried at the "Old Cemetery" were exhumed and moved to Calvary over the next few years, which included Solomon Juneau, Milwaukee's first permanent white settler, first mayor, and one of the city's three "founding fathers." By 1880 there were approximately 10,000 burials and the cemetery had nearly reached capacity. Bishop Henni then purchased an additional 20 acres, expanding Calvary to its current 75-acre site.[18]

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[17] Jerome Anthony Watrous, *Memoirs of Milwaukee County* (Madison, Wis.: Western Historical Association, 1909), quoted in Chasco, "Self-Guided Tour of Historic Calvary Cemetery."

[18] Chasco, "Self-Guided Tour of Historic Calvary Cemetery"; Zimmerman, "Noticed by Many, Known by Few."

The focal point of the cemetery is a rounded hill that is one of the highest points in the city of Milwaukee. The natural landmark is likely the inspiration for the cemetery's name, as the word "calvary" refers to the hilltop near Jerusalem where Jesus was crucified, according to the canonical gospels. To heighten the Christian symbolism, a large wooden cross was initially placed atop the cemetery's knoll.[19] The hill was recognized from the beginning as the cemetery's "principal asset," and has been reserved for deceased members of the clergy (hence the nickname of "Jesuit Hill").[20] In 1899 the prominent hilltop cross was replaced by the current Romanesque-style chapel, designed by noted Milwaukee church architect Erhard Brielmaier.[21] The building has a towering presence despite its relatively small footprint, and features a cruciform plan; cream brick exterior with stone trim; round arched portico with limestone columns; pyramidal roof and domed apses; and arched clerestory windows. The chapel was intended as a mausoleum for local clergy and was used primarily on All Souls Day, Memorial Day, and for masses of special intention. For unknown reasons, only one interment has been made in the mausoleum, which occurred in 1903.[22] The chapel has fallen into some disrepair, but otherwise retains a high degree of integrity.

Brielmaier, who is best known as the architect of the National Register-listed Basilica of St. Josaphat in Milwaukee, also designed Calvary's Victorian Gothic gatehouse. The oldest building on the property was completed in 1897 and is distinctive for its four-story tower and prodigious archway. The gatehouse originally contained the cemetery office and superintendent's living quarters, but has been mostly unused for the past 20 years. Some minor reconfiguration and alteration of the exterior and interior has occurred over time, but overall the building is largely intact.

The obituaries of Brielmaier in the August 30, 1917, editions of the *Milwaukee Free Press* and *Milwaukee Sentinel* proclaim he designed more than 800 Catholic churches during his 50-year career, more than any architect in the country. His firm, E. Brielmaier & Sons, Co., was based in Milwaukee and "earned a national reputation in the line of church architecture."[23] In addition to the Basilica of St. Josaphat, his Milwaukee churches included St. Casimir, St. Lawrence, St. Elizabeth, St. Stanislaus, Holy Ghost, SS. Peter & Paul, St. Rose, and the National Register-listed St. George Melkite.[24] Brielmaier is buried at Calvary.

In addition to the two primary architectural showpieces, Calvary contains eight "high style," classically inspired vaults, graves, and mausoleums. The structures date from between 1865 and 1922, and each possesses elaborate, custom design details representative of the period. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, funerary architecture was distinctly more formal and monumental, as it was for many building types, such as churches, banks, schools, and courthouses.

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[19] Chasco, "Self-Guided Tour of Historic Calvary Cemetery."

[20] Zimmerman, "Noticed by Many, Known by Few."

[21] Chasco, "Self-Guided Tour of Historic Calvary Cemetery."

[22] Zimmerman, "Noticed by Many, Known by Few."

[23] "E. Brielmaier, Noted Church Designer, Dies," *Milwaukee Free Press*, 30August 1917.

[24] "Church Planner Dies," *Milwaukee Sentinel*, August 30, 1917.

Along with Solomon Juneau and Erhard Brielmaier, numerous other significant persons in local history are buried at Calvary. The most prominent of the interred include:

- Frederick Miller, founder of the Miller Brewing Company
- Patrick Cudahy, industrialist and founder of the Patrick Cudahy meat packing company
- John Black, banker and mayor of Milwaukee from 1878 to 1880
- Peter Duester, newspaper proprietor and Congressman
- Philipp Jung, pioneer brewer

Calvary also contains burials of Catholic victims of the 1883 Newhall House fire and numerous cenotaphs (monuments erected in honor of a person or persons whose remains are elsewhere) memorializing those who were lost in the sinking of the *Lady Elgin* in 1860. These were two of the greatest tragedies from Milwaukee's early history.

Evaluation

The most appropriate comparison property to Calvary is the aforementioned Forest Home, also located in Milwaukee and established at a similar time. Forest Home is listed in the National Register under *Criterion B: Significant Persons* as the burial place of numerous early settlers and key figures in the history and development of Milwaukee and Wisconsin, and *Criterion C: Architecture* for the notable design features and historical associations of the cemetery grounds and architectural value of the chapel.[25] At nearly 200 acres in size, Forest Home is much larger in scale to Calvary, but the latter very similarly stands out among Milwaukee cemeteries for its architecture and distinguished interments. Among the burials of some of the city's more prominent historical figures, such as founder Solomon Juneau, Calvary possesses two intact and representative Erhard Brielmaier-designed buildings and eight highly artistic and monumental vaults, graves, and mausoleums. Since the cemetery derives its primary significance from graves of significant persons (*Criterion B*) and from architectural distinction (*Criterion C*), the property satisfies *Criteria Consideration A: Religious Property* and *Criteria Consideration D: Cemetery*. As such, Calvary Cemetery is recommended eligible for the National Register.

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[25] Gail Hunton, "Forest Home Cemetery and Chapel," National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form (1979).

Bibliography

Chasco, Randal S. "Self-Guided Tour of Historic Calvary Cemetery." Milwaukee: Archdiocese of Milwaukee, 2004.

"Church Planner Dies." *Milwaukee Sentinel*, August 30, 1917.

"E. Brielmaier, Noted Church Designer, Dies." *Milwaukee Free Press,* August 30, 1917.

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Watrous, Jerome Anthony. *Memoirs of Milwaukee County.* Madison, Wis.: Western Historical Association, 1909.

Wyatt, Barbara, ed. *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin.* Three Volumes. Madison, Wis.: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986.

Zimmerman, Russell H. "Noticed by Many, Known by Few." *The Milwaukee Journal*, 30 April 1972.

Name and location: Calvary Cemetery, Milwaukee, Milwaukee County

Determination of Eligibility Prepared By:

Name & Company: Greg Rainka and Katie Kaliszewski, Mead & Hunt, Inc.

Address:	6501 Watts Road			Phone:	608-273-6380
City:	Madison	State:	WI	Zip:	53719
Email:	greg.rainka@meadhunt.com			Date:	October 2013

Sub-contracting to:

Address:				Phone:	
City:		State:		Zip:	
Email:				Date:	

Photographs:

Calvary Cemetery
5503 West Bluemound Road
City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin
Photographer: Mead & Hunt
Date: September 2013

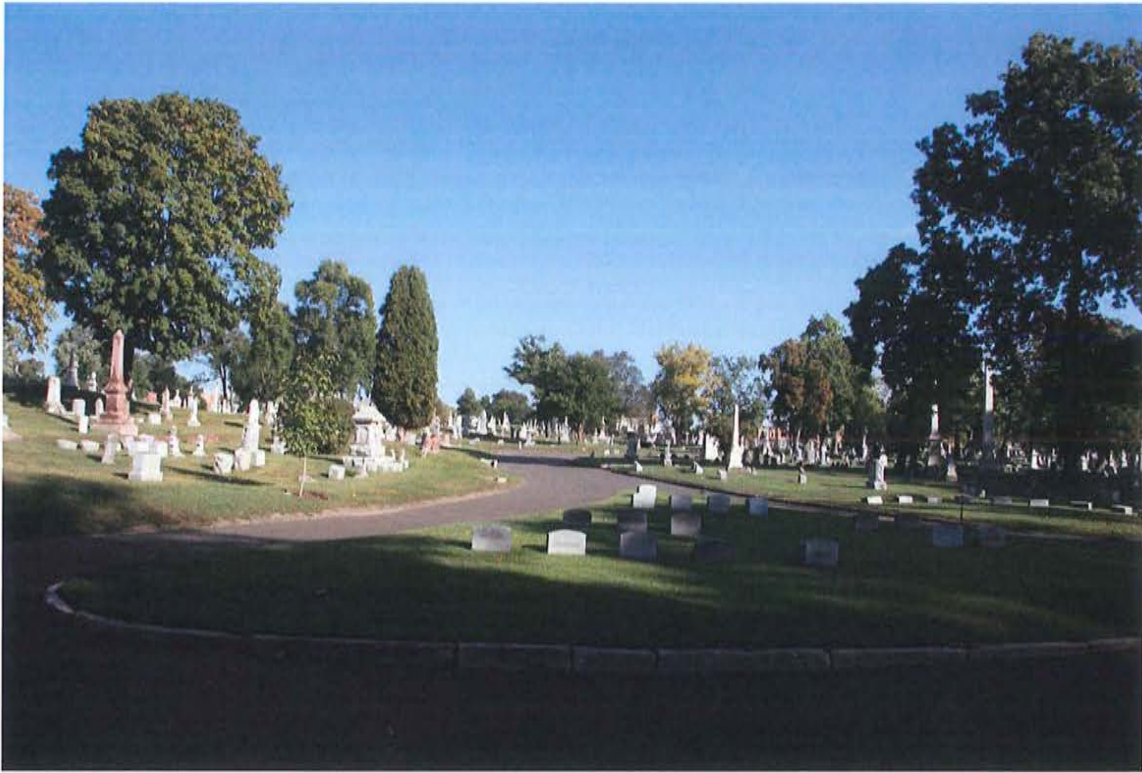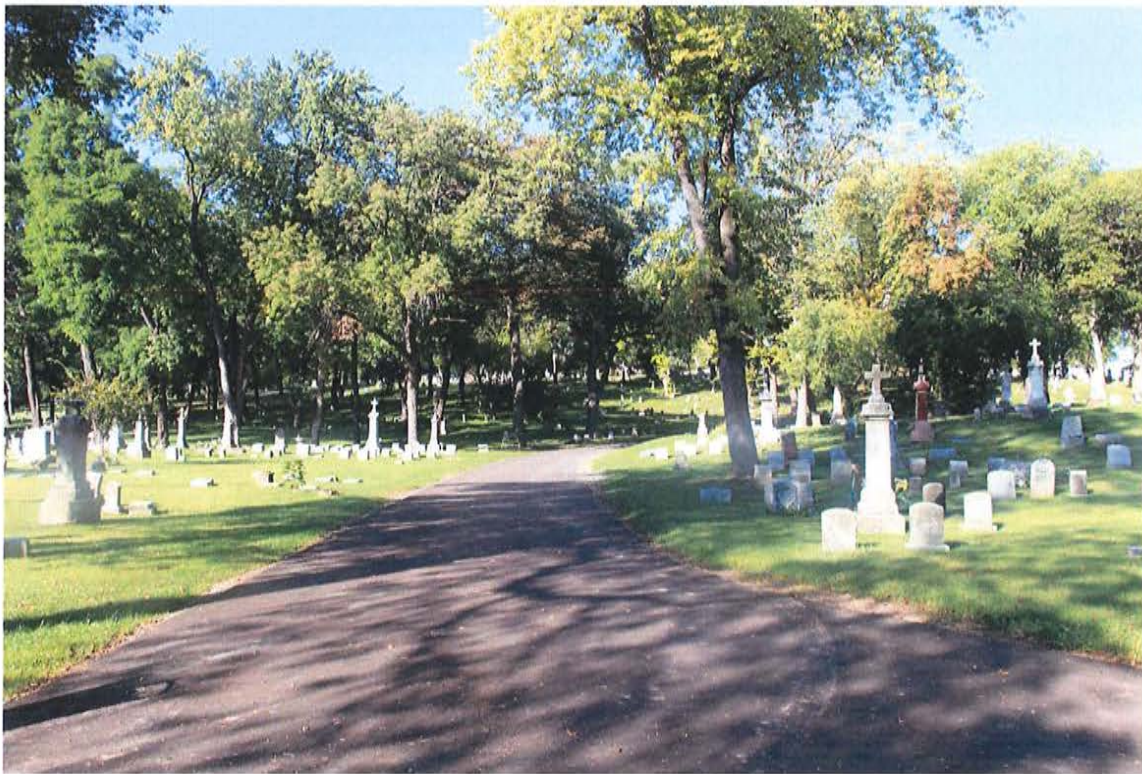*Photograph 1 of 23*
Calvary Gatehouse
View facing south

Photograph 2 of 23
Calvary Gatehouse – interior parlor

Photograph 3 of 23
Calvary Cemetery
View facing north

Photograph 4 of 23
Calvary Cemetery
View facing west

Photograph 5 of 23
Calvary Cemetery
View facing east

Photograph 6 of 23
Calvary Cemetery
View facing north

Photograph 7 of 23
Calvary Chapel
View facing west

Photograph 8 of 23
Calvary Chapel – side altar

Photograph 9 of 23
Calvary Chapel – central altar

Photograph 10 of 23
Holding Vault
View facing east

Photograph 11 of 23
Service Building
View facing east

Photograph 12 of 23
Deuster Family Vault
View facing southeast

Photograph 13 of 23
Johnston Family Vault
View facing north

Photograph 14 of 23
Catholic Veterans Section
View facing south

Photograph 15 of 23
Waldeck Family Mausoleum
View facing north

Photograph 16 of 23
Cudahy Family Monument
View facing south

Photograph 17 of 23
Black Family Mausoleum
View facing north

Photograph 18 of 23
McMahon Family Mausoleum
View facing northwest

Photographs 19 of 23
Miley Family Mausoleum
View facing north

Photographs 20 of 23
Newhall Hotel Fire Monument
View facing east

Photograph 21 of 23
Solomon Juneau Grave and Monument
View facing west

Photograph 22 of 23
Garage
View facing north

Photograph 23 of 23
Shed
View facing north

Photograph 1 of 23. Calvary Gatehouse, view facing south.

Photograph 2 of 23. Calvary Gatehouse – interior parlor.

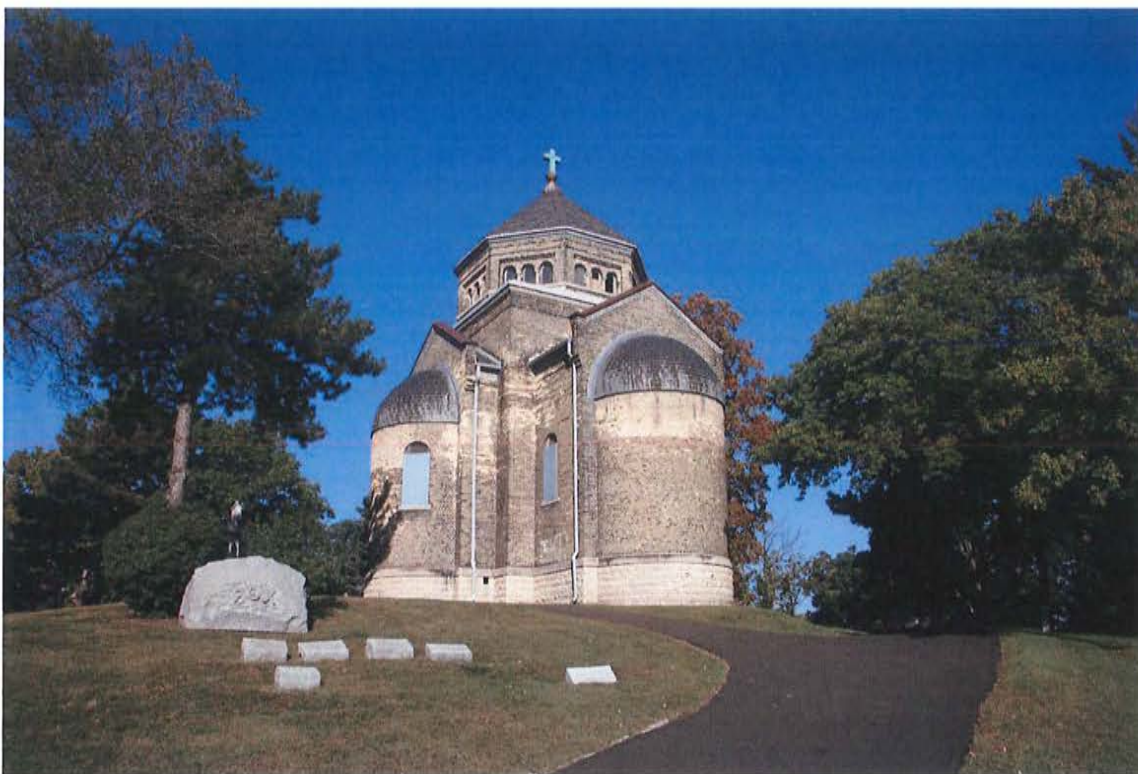Photograph 3 of 23.   Calvary Cemetery, view facing north.

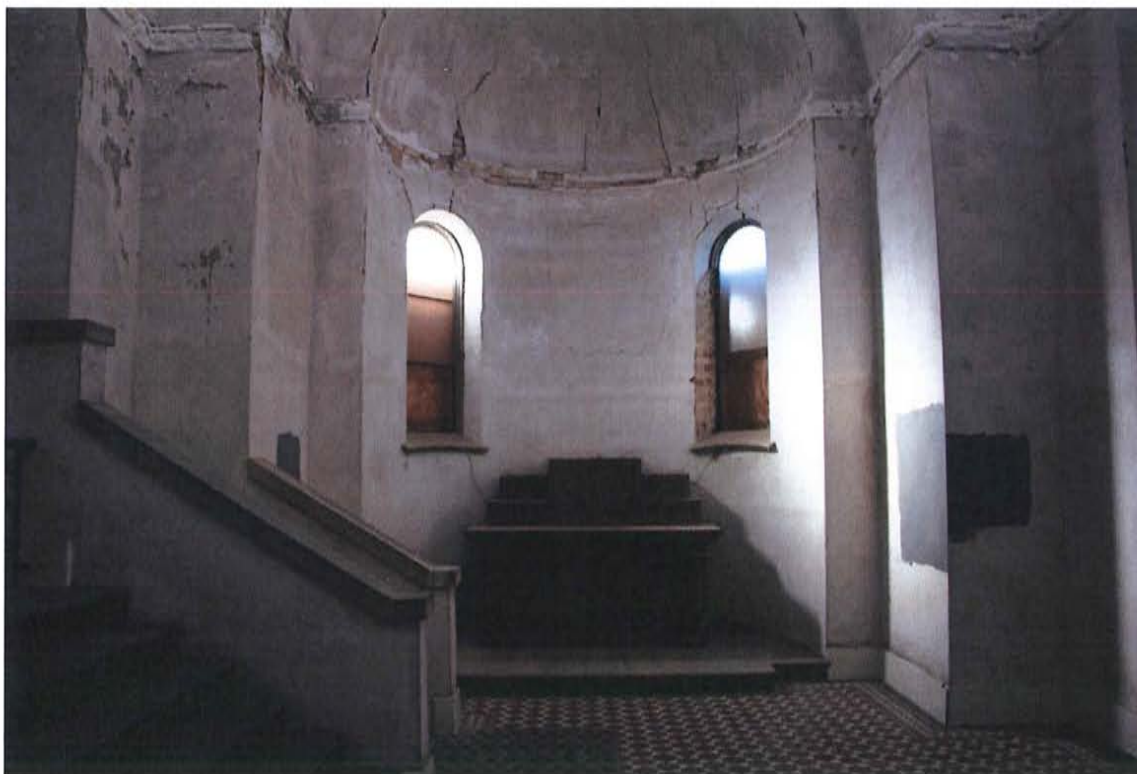Photograph 4 of 23.   Calvary Cemetery, view facing west.

Photograph 5 of 23. Calvary Cemetery, view facing north.
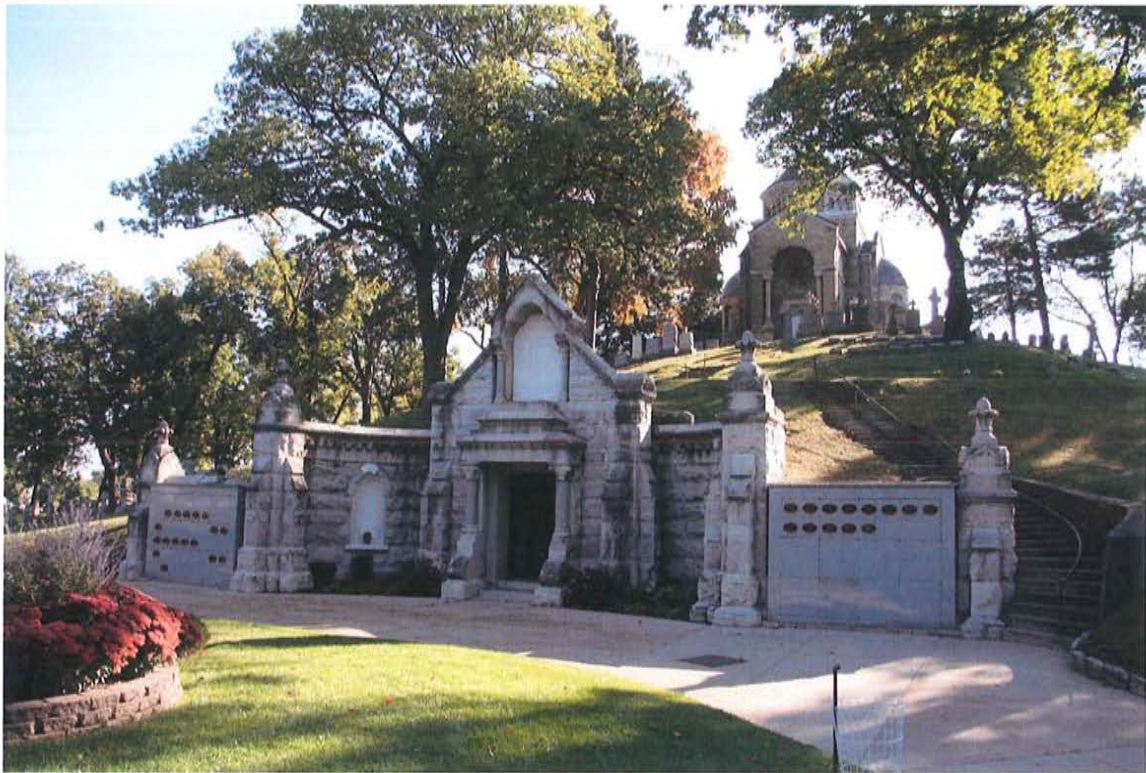

Photograph 6 of 23. Calvary Chapel, view facing east.

Photograph 7 of 23. Calvary Chapel, view facing west.

Calvary 8 of 23. Calvary Chapel – side altar.

Photograph 9 of 23. Calvary Chapel – central altar.

Photograph 10 of 23. Holding Vault, view facing east.

Photograph 11 of 23. Service Building, view facing east.

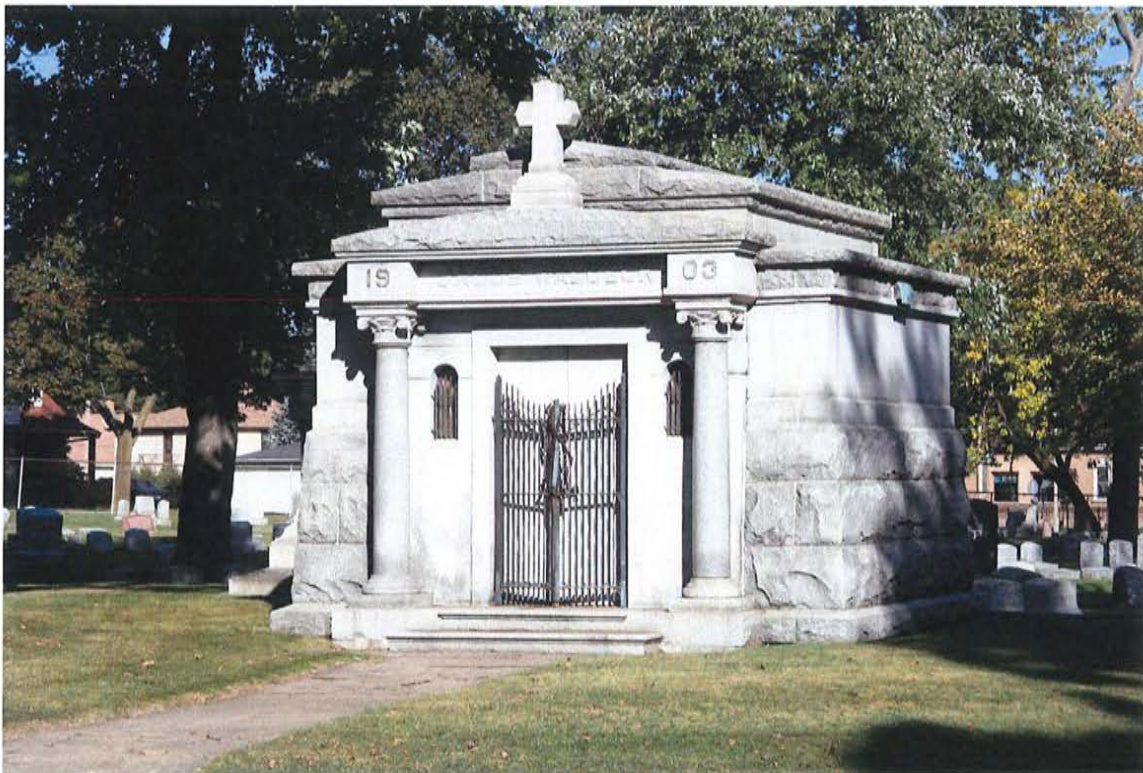Photograph 12 of 23. Deuster Family Vault, view facing east.

Photograph 13 of 23. Johnston Family Vault, view facing north.

Photograph 14 of 23. Catholic Veterans Section, view facing southwest.

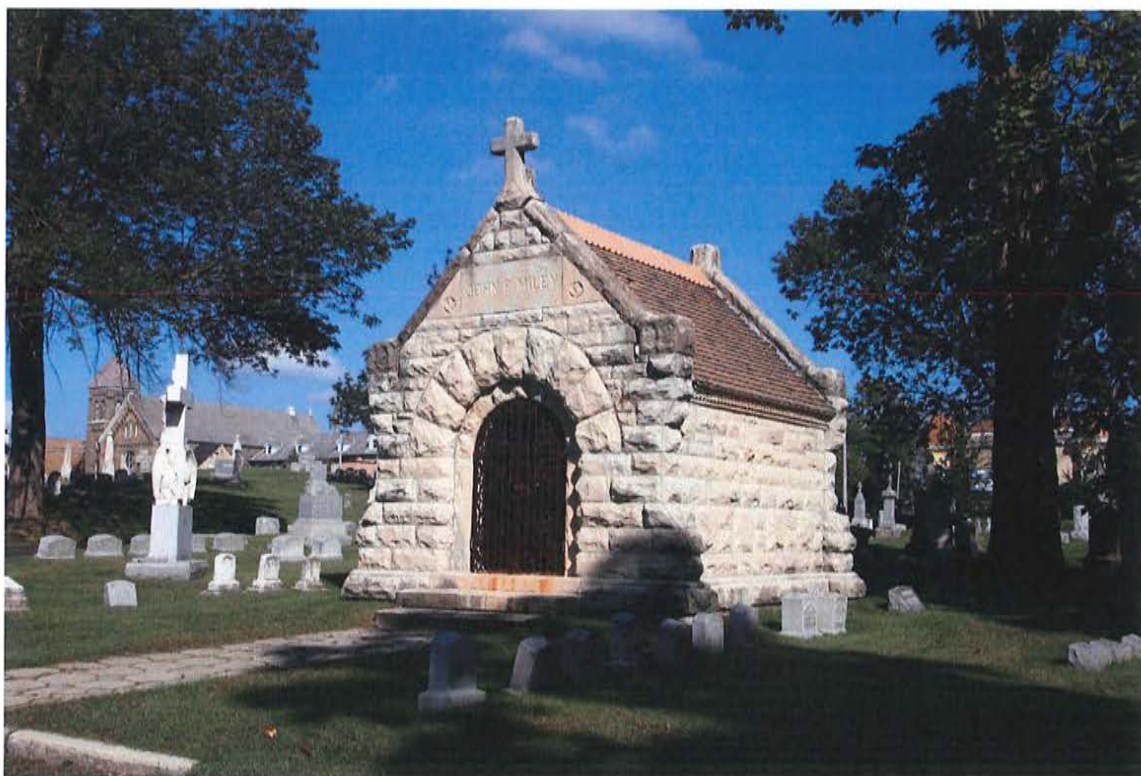Photograph 15 of 23. Waldeck Family Mausoleum, view facing north.

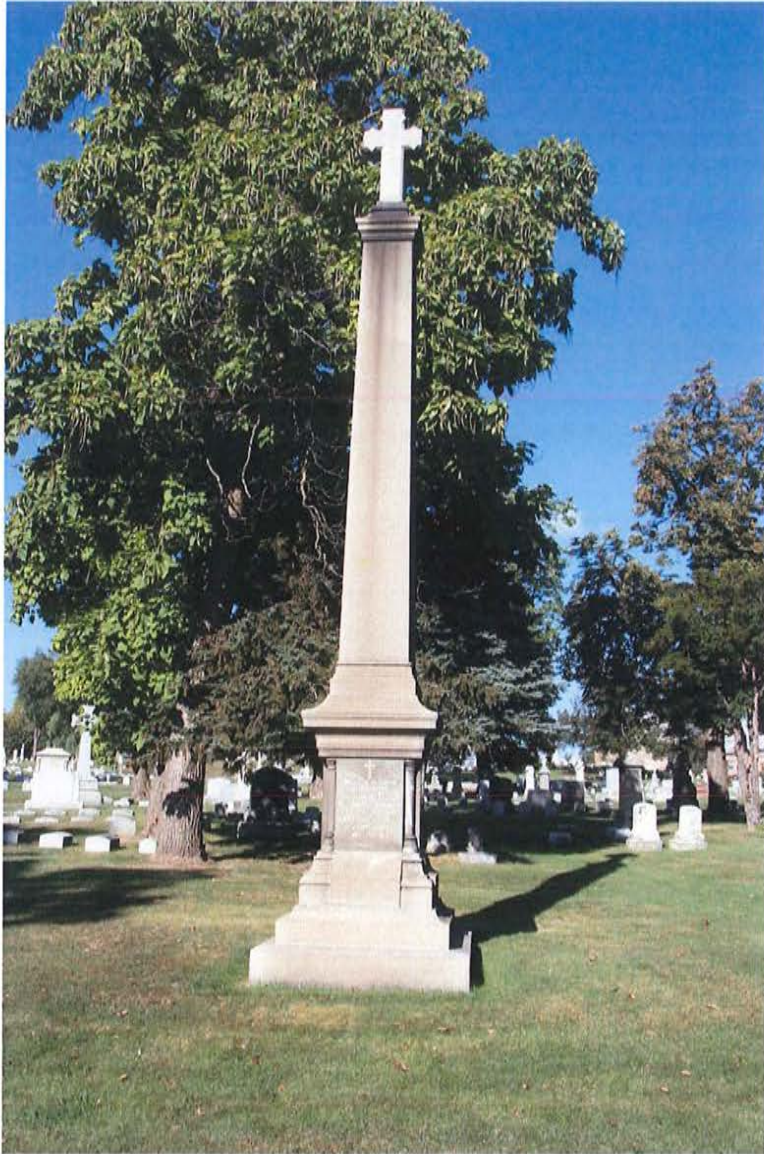*Photograph 16 of 23. Cudahy Family Monument, view facing south.*

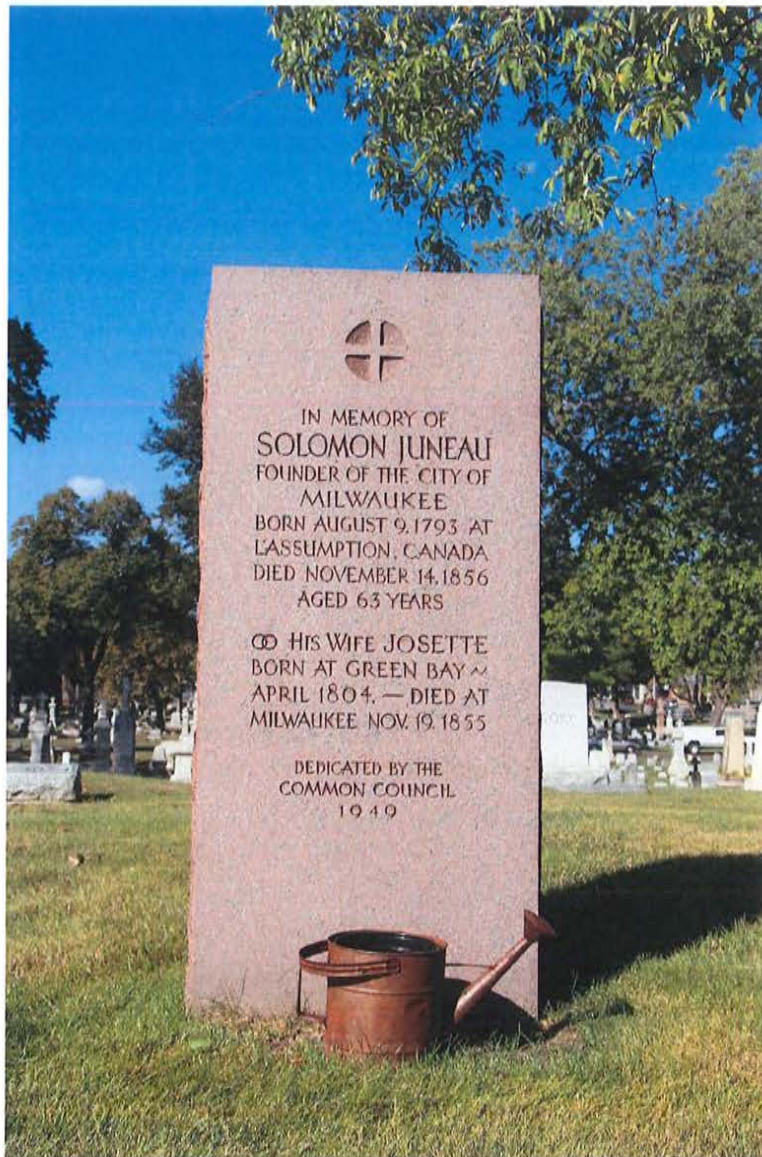*Photograph 17 of 23. Black Family Mausoleum, view facing north.*

Photograph 18 of 23. McMahon Family Mausoleum, view facing northwest

Photograph 19 of 23. Miley Family Mausoleum, view facing north.

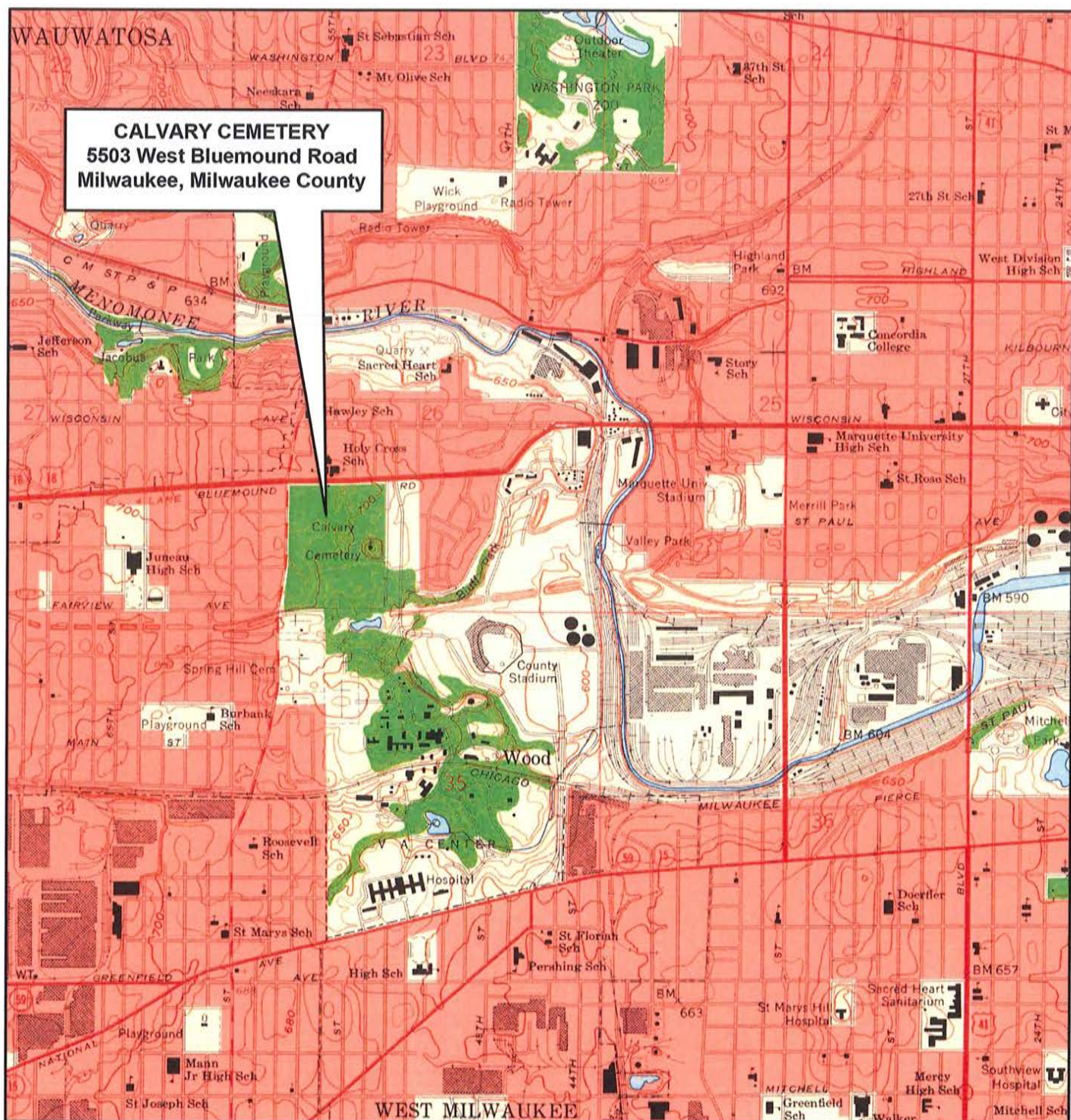Photograph 20 of 23. Newhall Hotel Fire Monument, view facing east.

Photograph 21 of 23. Solomon Juneau Monument and Grave, view facing west.

Photograph 22 of 23. Garage, view facing north.

Photograph 23 of 23. Shed, view facing north.

CALVARY CEMETERY
5503 West Bluemound Road
Milwaukee, Milwaukee County

West Bluemound

Mitchell

13

12

1

11

10

Saint Paul

Hawley

7

9

5

3

2

8

4

6

Park Hill

Mitchell

Dana

370 feet

220 feet

Ramp

94

Exit 308A

94

| 0 | 180 | 360 | 720 | 1,080 | 1,440 |
Feet

N

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping,

Legend

Contributing Resource

Noncontributing Resource

Historic Boundary

1. Calvary Gatehouse
2. Calvary Chapel
3. Service Building
4. Holding Vault
5. Deuster Family Vault
6. Johnston Family Vault
7. Waldeck Family Vault
8. Cudahy Family Monument
9. Black Family Mausoleum
10. McMahon Family Mausoleum
11. Miley Family Mausoleum
12. Garage
13. Shed

Calvary Cemetery
5503 West Bluemound Road
City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee County
WisDOT ID 1060-27-00

IH-94 East-West Corridor Study